

**W**ILL attend to all business confided to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts, which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One of both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—by

**W**HISKY—  
**OLD BURBON WHISKY** by the gallon or bottle for sale by  
**May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.**

Isoperations on the teeth will be delivered by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine. It is the only safe and to uniform success. From the patient he is enabled to operate with far less pain than the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

"Office, at his residence on Main street.  
Frankfort, May 27, 1853

H. N. SUGAR, Just received and for sale by  
April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

Water, Steam, and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead  
Pipe, &c.  
All orders promptly attended to.  
Feb. 13, 1857—1f.

50 BUSHELS Superior Potatoes,  
50 Bushels fine Apples, in store and for sale by  
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

GIN—If you want excellent GIN call at  
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT,  
T. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES,  
cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.  
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

SPEECH OF  
HON. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,  
OF KENTUCKY,  
Upon the Army Bill, Delivered in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, 17th inst.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, said:  
Mr. Speaker, I did not expect to address the committee to day; for when I yielded to my young friend from Ohio, [Mr. Pendleton], I thought he and I were on the same side on this question. If this measure fails, and the country under its hands the reasons, I shall be satisfied. The opposition which thus far has displayed itself presents two fronts, each of which is, singularly enough, by a member from the Committee on Military Affairs. On the one hand, the Administration, represented by the member from Virginia, [Mr. Faulkner], is not pleased because the bill does not provide for an increase of the standing Army; on the other, a class of statesmen, represented by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Stanton], is not pleased because the military force is increased at all. In *medio tutissimus ibis*. The committee thought the force should be yielded to the call of the Executive, to meet the exigencies of public affairs known to exist; but that the standing Army should not be increased. Hence the bill which is under discussion, which provides the five regiments called for by the War Department, but selects them from the citizen soldiery rather than from regularly enlisted recruits.

The speech of the gentleman from Virginia was an elegant amplification of the same views which had been presented by the report of the Secretary of War. He treated the subject in two points of view: first, without regard to the condition of affairs in Utah; second, embracing the condition of affairs in Utah as a proper element in the decision of the question. I propose briefly to follow his argument, and to make, in a military phrase, a close reconnaissance of his positions, for I am impressed with the idea they have no great strength.

The gentleman commenced by stating the actual strength of the Army at about thirteen thousand men. How strong the Army is depends upon where it is; for, under the laws, the company may be composed of only fifty two privates, or it may contain seventy four members. The President has the legal right to expand the companies whenever the Army is posted in certain localities; otherwise he has no right. "The Army, as posted," says the Adjutant General, "is seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty-four; its actual strength on the 1st of last July was fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-four." The gentleman from Virginia says a deduction should be made from this Army, because the Adjutant General by taking off engineers and ordnance men. Well, that would reduce it some three hundred and fifty; indeed, if he were to subtract the whole general field and staff, as well as engineers and ordnance department, it would not reduce the number to fifteen thousand men. He thinks the non-commissioned officers should also be deducted; but since these serve in the line, they are to be counted, and are the backbone of the effective of all the troops in the Army; so that the gentleman failed at the beginning to tell us the strength of the Army. His first position is this: The Army is *overworked*. The extended field of its labors so demands the presence of force at a variety of points at the same time, that it is quite impossible for the existing Army to meet the public requirements. Its efficiency is impaired by the subdivisions to which it is subjected, and its energies are exhausted by constant toils, fatigues, and sufferings to which it is exposed. Hence it should be increased.

To demonstrate this statement the testimony of Generals Scott and Jessup is appealed to; incidents of service are recounted from the Army reports; we are told of hard marches; rapid and long pursuits of the enemy; extreme suffering from thirst and hunger; exposures to the inclemencies of the weather; and of brilliant achievements under all these difficulties. Yes, exclaims the member from Virginia, these men have been compelled to sleep upon the snow; to eat their horses which had given out under the toils of service; and yet they have stormed three Indian encampments in a single day! The arsenal from which he derives all this array of declamation is the special order of General Scott, to the effect that the men of the Army should be accompanied by the report of the Secretary of War. In that order the commanding General introduces twenty five cases of actual conflict between detachments from the corps of the Army and the Indians of this country. He says these "are all which have occurred since the beginning of last year, to which my attention has been directed." It is fair to infer that the list comprises all that have in fact occurred; for as these have been selected to grace the annals and to illustrate the exploits of a gallant Army through eighteen months of service; surely none of equal moment or brilliancy have escaped the vigilant eye of the brave old veteran who kindly in doses them to the applause and gratitude of the country.

Marked for a place in the Pantheon by the chief of the Army, and reproduced for special admiration here, under the fervid and glowing declamation of the gentleman from Virginia, you will be surprised, sir, when I declare to you that the impression I received from a perusal of the statement of these "gallant exploits" was far different from his. When I saw the number of men on detachment, the time employed in service, the rank in command, the climate, the movement, and the manner of the history, I could but exclaim, "If this is all, this is the best, then indeed does

"Peace tinkle on the shepherd's bell, and sing among our reapers."

If a whole year of service brings forth no more of toil, of hardship, of conflict and conquest, than this hunting down of "a few lone Indians," we are a happy people, and our Army is as innocent as an Army can well be. No wonder that the President has determined to use the Army in the civic employment of a *posse comitatus* to keep the peace at popular elections!

It is not my purpose to depreciate the gallantry of our Army officers or men, or to detract from a proper estimate of their public services. The Army has no friend to its true interests warmer than I am, for no one knows better than I do the sterling worth, the accomplished education, the disciplined intellect, the chivalric sense of true honor, that pervades the officers of that Army. It was well enough to mention these cases in an order from headquarters, if there was nothing else to mention, for I know such honorable remark is a spur to young ambition, and has a most beneficial effect upon the *esprit de corps* of the Army; but, sir, it is out of the question to draw on such an order, addressed to the Army by General Scott, as material to be gravely introduced into debate here, to influence the nation's judgment to an increase of the Army!

*Overworked!* Why, Mr. Speaker, of these twenty-five cases of "conflicts," it appears thirteen occurred during last year in the military department of Texas. The actors in each case, except two, were detachments from the same cavalry; the whole number of days in the aggregate of service, specified in these reports, was sixty days in the eighteen months; and the whole number of men employed in all of these exploits, when aggregated, was less than two hundred and fifty. Usually, the "gallant exploit" was that of a young lieutenant with his platoon, or of a sergeant with his squad, and most frequently the expedition or the pursuit did not last through more than four or five days. Now, sir, as I said before, it was kind and considerate in the commanding general to stimulate the ambition and rouse the pride of these young officers, by letting their names and gallant service be attested by his signature to their country's public records; but what do you think they have been put in this debate? Let me illustrate the whole by that which the gentleman from Virginia selected as the climax for one of his rounded periods—that in which he says three Indian encampments were surprised in a single day! If members will look to the record, they will see that this expedition consisted of about sixty men under a cap-

tain, and that, from its commencement to its close, it lasted all of one day; that it went forth from Fort Clark on a September morning in 1856, when everybody knows it was more pleasant to be out of doors than in the house, and it returned before the dews of evening tarnished the luster of their sabres. In the course of the day, this expedition surprised three parties of Indians; but whether they were engaged or separated is not stated; of what force they were respectively or in the aggregate, is not stated; how many actions took place is not stated; but it is stated that they were all surprised "between the Rio Grande and the Pecos, near their junction," and the returns from the field foot up thus:

Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Americans, none	none	none
Indians, 4	4	4

And I suppose all the rest were missing, for the report concludes with this account of capture and confiscation: "Their animals and other property were taken or destroyed;" from which, I take it, the inference is clear that there was no regular capitulation, but that the captain made a clean sweep; and that so many of the Indian warriors escaped went, "nor stood upon the order of their going," but went like the Roman legions who passed the Caudine forks, stripped of arms, baggage, property, and clothes. It is from the history of this adventure that my friend from Virginia rises, all enthused with military ardor, to exclaim, in tones of gushing eloquence, "Let the Army be increased!"

The Army *overworked!* Where? How? When? What force has it encountered worthy the name of an enemy, except in the service performed by Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan in Oregon, and possibly in a gallant repulse given to the Indians in Washington by Steptoe and Keyes? None; I dare say, none, sir; for I do not suppose Colonel Sumner regards his pursuit of the Cheyennes in Kansas, as worthy of mention among his deeds of real valor.

But Quartermaster General Jessup is cited as having said that our Army travels over more ground than any hundred thousand men in any other service, and therefore the Army should be increased, argues the gentleman from Virginia. The Quartermaster General forms his judgment upon the length and magnitude of his own transportation accounts, I suppose, and I quite agree with him, that they would seem to represent the movement of a hundred thousand men rather than of the little corps of our skeleton Army. I do not believe such amounts for "transportation" can be exhibited in any other service in the world; but I confess my inability to perceive how the public burden, in this particular, is to be alleviated by adding to the number of men to demand additional transportation! I do not mean to impugn the integrity of the accounts, for I have no doubt they are all right upon the requisitions they have filled; their magnitude is occasioned by the long voyages by sea and river, and by the long distances overland by which supplies have to be furnished to outposts. But the Quartermaster General would concur in my opinion, I imagine, that the only remedy for this misfortune would be such an increase of the Army that divisions of it might be permanently assigned to military departments, to remain therein for a term of years; so that, when detachments might be required to move from one point to another of the department, the movement might be made by marches instead of by steam and rail over great distances, and so that the soldiers might earn their subsistence, in great part, by working fields and raising stock around their military stations. When his transportation accounts would diminish; but the Paymaster General's pay accounts would increase; and we should probably find, in the result, that transportation was only exchanged into pay for additional personnel to the Army corps. I doubt whether such an exchange would be either a sound or wise economy.

So much for the first position of the gentleman from Virginia. He says, another, thus: the policy of Government having concentrated the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, as the emigrant routes to the Pacific traverse the region through which the Indians now roam, the safety of the emigrants demands a military police of the *paths of emigration*, which the existing Army cannot furnish, but to which the public faith is implicitly pledged by the obligation every Government owes to afford protection to its people when legitimately employed. When the policy was adopted of removing the Indians to the west of the Mississippi, the chief motive was to concentrate them so as to avoid the requisition of an additional force to guard against their hostilities. This was General Jackson's avowed policy; and it seems to me singular that this very concentration of the Indians should afford the special reason upon which now to base the application for an increase of the military force. If the argument succeeds, the vote will be a pointed condemnation of Jackson's administration, and a rectification, at the public expense, of the errors to which he subjected the country. Is that a point the Democratic party now proposes, under the guidance of the gentleman from Virginia, to attack?

But, independent of this view of the question, let me ask what amount of force and what kind of force will meet the demand for a military police of the paths of emigration from our Atlantic to our Pacific shores? The routes are numerous—the points of destination for the emigrant as variously nearly as the differing latitude of neighborhoods in our western and southern country. We are told by the gentleman that, as a rule, the force of the military police is not more than every two miles of these emigrant routes. What additional security would five regiments yield, if disposed in detachments along the same lines? But when you commence the system, in response to the alleged governmental obligation, where will you stop? Directly the tide of emigration will flow towards Arizona, and possibly to Dacotah. Will you also respond to these routes? Will you also send military police to the route from Bexar to El Paso; from Arkansas to Santa Fe; from El Paso to San Francisco; from Dacotah to Washington Territory? Where will the emigrant go that he may not with equal justice demand your protection, provided he has to travel over wild-erness and wastes? The men who settled the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi had no such protection thrown around their adventures in search of new lands. They had an Army to watch their footsteps, or to ward off the ambuscade of their savage and relentless foes. They went forth from the Atlantic settlements with their wives and children, depending upon their own sagacity, prudence, and courage, for success, and there established that great domain beyond the mountains which is now the heart and power of this Republic. Who is it that calls for help to go to Oregon and California? What native American here ever complained or filed his petition here for a safe-guard of regular soldiers to escort him across the continent? I am disposed to afford whatever security Government can render to the American citizen, wherever he may be; but the idea is not welcome to me that the people demand a cordon of soldiers to police a wild-erness through thousands of miles that they may be protected who leave their homes in one part of the country to seek their fortunes in another. It involves the idea of an enormous and exhaustive expense; for these troops must be supplied; they must be sheltered from the snows of winter and the rains of summer; their clothing and provisions must be transported to them; and, after all, they will be of little or no service in preventing small bands of roving and starving Indians from crossing the route of the emigrant when no soldiers are near. You now have a number of posts in Texas, but the Indian goes wherever he feels an inclination to pass, turns your forts by a *detour* of a mile or so from the direct path and swoops down upon the traveler, or upon the homestead almost with impunity. It cannot be otherwise; where the frontier is so extensive—this bill provides the best kind of force for Texas, and that the condition of her settlements will allow. It is a provision with which she is content, I understand. It will relieve her of the regulars, and afford a considerable disposable force of these to meet the other wants of Government, so far as regulars can supply a force.

I have thus reviewed the gentleman's speech, so far as it excluded the condition of affairs in Utah from consideration in the discussion. I must have proved to the House that the evidence has not been even persuasive that the regular Army has been overworked, or that any practical good could be accomplished by increasing it, under the notion of affording a military police to the emigrant routes across the continent.

There was another view taken by the gentleman, in which he includes the condition of things in Utah as a proper element in the decision of this bill, and of the general proposition to increase the military force of the country. I propose, as briefly as the nature of the case will permit, to follow his lead through this part of his argument also. It will not be necessary, for this purpose, that I should discuss the question whether the Territory of Utah is in a state of rebellion. For the sake of the argument, we will assume that Utah is in a state of rebellion, and that an addition to the military force of the country is demanded for the service in Utah. This brings forward the questions, what amount of additional force is required? shall it consist of regulars, or of the citizen volunteers?

As to the point of force, the Committee on Military Affairs has adopted the basis presented by the Executive. He demands five regiments; the bill provides for five. But the gentleman from Virginia says we do not furnish such troops as the President desires; that he asks for one sort and we offer him another. Sir, the bill leaves to the President the option to have the troops mounted or afoot, as he may prefer, armed as riflemen or musketry, as dragoons or light cavalry, volunteers or lanciers, inasmuch as he may prefer Congress could not be more liberal. That is not the point of complaint with the Administration. It demands regulars—regulars, sir; and the bill provides for citizen volunteers. The gentleman from Virginia acknowledges this to be the difficulty, and, as I think most unfortunately for the Administration, has undertaken to prove, by reference to the reports from the War Office, that the citizen soldiers are less efficient than regulars, more expensive, less worthy of confidence in every military point of view than troops enlisted in the regular Army. I deny this proposition in the name of the American people. It is not sustained by the history of our country; it is not sustained by the facts in any war in which the United States have ever engaged. Unroll the roster of the military names of America, and for every one that is conspicuous for gallantry, service, or skill belonging to the regular Army, I will furnish two from those who sprang from the body of the people to meet the crisis, were actors at the head of your forces in the same campaigns, and stand the peers in every respect of the regulars who may seek to institute this invidious comparison. It was the young Virginian volunteer who, in the wreck of the British Army from utter destruction of the British Empire, saved the life of Braddock, its regular commander. It was that same officer who conducted our war of independence to its great result. The Tennesseean, drawn from civic pursuits, illustrated the valor of American volunteers upon the plains of Chalmette. The leading spirit of the North—Jacob Brown—in the same war, came from the pursuits of civil life to recover ground lost by the regular general, and to drive the British army. It was Old Tippecanoe who left his territorial government to fight in the second war of independence, and to win the battle of the Thames.

I will not multiply instances. They crowd upon the memory to illustrate the truth of my general proposition; but I will stand upon the results of the Mexican war to vindicate the claim of the citizen soldier to the confidence of his country against the aspirations which have been cast upon his efficiency. It may be possible that the list of the dead and wounded of the regulars, including the charge on Molino del Rey, exhibits a greater number of regulars than of volunteers in the valley of Mexico; but does it exhibit that superiority in proportion to the numbers of each engaged in the action? If it did, I ask whether should the point of the gentleman from Virginia, to wit: that the regular walks to death, and the volunteer soldier fears to tread; or that the volunteer is not selected in the service for his valor and destructive efforts, when the regulars are at hand? I say no such deduction can be fairly drawn from the facts, and that the history of the Mexican war does not exhibit a single instance in which the regular soldier of our Army recovered ground that the volunteer had abandoned, or led into the deadly and imminent breach which the volunteer shrank from. I defy the War Office and those who have got up this assault upon the volunteers, to bring forward a single case which can truthfully illustrate such a statement. On the contrary, I think the history of that war affords the proudest vindication of the role of the citizen soldiery to the confidence of their country.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## Mr. Crittenden's Substitute for the Kansas Bill.

The following is Mr. Crittenden's substitute for the bill to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, as amended in a conference of the anti-Lecompton members, which will be proposed to the House whenever the Senate bill is taken from the Speaker's table for reference or action:

That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; but inasmuch as it is greatly disputed whether the Constitution with which Kansas is now admitted was fairly made, or expresses the will of the people of Kansas, this admission of her into the Union as a State is hereby declared to be upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: that the said constitutional instrument shall be first submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas and ascertained by a majority of the voters at an election to be held for the purpose, and you as such assent shall be given and duly made known to the President of the United States he shall announce the same by proclamation, and thereafter and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of said State of Kansas into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute. At the said election the vote shall be by ballot, and by indorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, "for the Constitution," or "against the Constitution." Should the said Constitution be rejected at the said election by a majority of votes being cast against it, then, and in that event, the inhabitants of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a Constitution and State government by the name of the State of Kansas, preparatory to its admission into the Union according to the Federal Constitution, and to that end may elect delegates to a convention as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Kansas shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Missouri and all other rivers and waters bordering on said State of Kansas, so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said State, and any other State or States now or hereafter to be formed or bounded by said State; and said rivers and waters, and all the navigable waters of said State, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State, as to all other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the elections authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its Legislature, namely, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to carry into effect the provision of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. Any three of them shall constitute a board; and the board shall have power and authority, in respect to each and all of the elections hereby authorized or provided for, to designate and establish precincts for voting, or to adopt those already established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory;

to appoint, as judges of election at each of the several places of voting, three discreet and respectable persons, any two of whom shall be competent to act, to require the sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the judges at each of the places of voting for the purpose of preserving peace and good order, or the said board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint, at their discretion and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose; and when the purpose of the election is to elect delegates to a convention to form a constitution, as hereinbefore provided for, the number of delegates shall be sixty, and they shall be apportioned by said board among the several counties of said Territory, according to the number of voters; and in making this apportionment, the board may join two or more counties together to make an election or representative district, where neither of the said counties has the requisite number of voters to entitle it to a delegate, or to join a smaller county having a surplus population, where it may serve to equalize the representation. The elections hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sundown on that day. The said board shall appoint the day of election for each of the elections hereby authorized, as the same may become necessary. The said Governor shall announce, by proclamation, the day appointed for any one of said elections, and the day shall be as early as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provision of this act. The said board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner, and places of each of said elections, to direct the time and manner of the returns thereof, which returns shall be made to the said board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation, and to appoint therein as early a day as practicable for the delegates elected (where the election has been for delegates) to assemble in convention at the seat of government of said Territory. When so assembled, the convention shall first determine by ballot, whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State. And the said convention shall accordingly provide for its submission to the vote of the people for approval or rejection.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the elections hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory over the age of twenty one years, who are legal voters under the Constitution of the United States, and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualifications required to entitle the citizen to the right of suffrage in said elections.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the members of the aforesaid board of commissioners and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices, and on failure thereof, they shall be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases under the Territorial laws.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the officers mentioned in the preceding section shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given for like services under the Territorial laws.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Kansas, when her admission as a State becomes complete and absolute, shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, till the next census be taken by the Federal Government.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the said people of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States as respects the said State of Kansas, to-wit: First, That sections numbered sixteen and thirty six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise been disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools. Second, That seventy two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State university, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Third, That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, shall be granted to the said State for the purpose of erecting public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof. Fourth, That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to each State for its use; the same to be selected by the Governor thereof within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the Legislature shall direct. Provided, That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State. Fifth, That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct: Provided The foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that the people of Kansas shall provide, by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same, by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to bona fide purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Sixth, That the said State shall never tax the lands or the property of the United States in that section.

It is here the way Northern Lecomptonites advocate their pet measure: We publish in another column the decision of Hon. John Calhoun, respecting the late election of Kansas, which, it will be seen, gives the Legislature and consequently all the power of the Territory, into the hands of the free State party. As soon, therefore, as the Lecompton Constitution has passed Congress, Kansas will send two Black Republican Senators to Congress, under a convention, frame a new Constitution, if they wish—and then will the whole affair be ended. If anybody knows of a shorter way of doing it, we would like to know what it is.—New Haven Register.

TRUTH AS TO KANSAS, IN A NUT SHELL.—So long as it remains outside the Union as a Territory, it must be a slave Territory, because the Constitution of the United States makes it so—and the people there cannot change it. But the moment it comes into the Union as a sovereign State, no matter under what Constitution admitted, the people of the new State have immediately the power to abolish slavery and make the State free. The Democrats say, "let the people rule!" and the sooner the better. The Black Republicans say no—keep Kansas out of the Union, as a slave Territory in name, and humbug the people in other States about "bleeding Kansas."—New Haven Register.

**KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,**  
AND  
**ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.**  
St. Clair and Wapping Streets,  
FRANKFORD, KY.  
All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

**MARCH 31st, 1858.**  
**GROCERIES.**  
N. O. SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR, REFINED SUGAR, LOAF SUGAR, PRESERVING SUGAR.  
Eastern and St. Louis brands.  
**Coffee.**  
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, PRIME RIO AND MOCHA.  
**Molasses.**  
PLANTATION, (bbls and half do.)  
GOLDEN SYRUP AND MAPLE.  
**Sugar House.**

**Soap and Candles.**  
GERMAN, CASTLE, ROSIN, STARK, TALLOW, SPERM.  
**Fish.**  
MACKEREL, (assorted numbers and packages.) POTOMAC HERRING, SMOKED HERRING AND SHAD.

**LIQUORS.**  
Pale Otard Brandy, Claret Wine, Old Port Wine, Hennessy Brandy, Sherry Wine, Jules Robins Brandy, Madeira Wine, Holland Gin, Rueder & Schreder Champagne, STANDARD AND SWEET, JAMACIA RUM, IRISH WHISKY, PURE APPLE BRANDY, 8 years old, BRANDY, WINE AND GIN, TENNENT'S PALE ALE, RYE WHISKY, (aged,) OLD BOURBON WHISKY, DOMESTIC WHISKY, BOKER'S BITTERS, YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, ABBOTT'S BROWN STOUT.

**MEATS AND LARD.**  
PLAIN AND CANNED HAMS, DRIED BEEF, (Canned,) CLEAR AND RIBBED SIDES, BUFFALO AND BEEF TONGUES, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY SHOULDERS, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY LARD, COUNTRY HAMS.

**Wooden Ware, &c.**  
Cedar Pails, Buckets, Painted Tubsaad Buckets, Measures, Clothes and Market Baskets, Cocoa Dippers, Rice, Pepper, Crackers, Ginger, Macaroni, Spices, Green and Blk Teas, Vermicelli, Cinnamon.

**HARDWARE.**  
NAILS, (all sizes,) PAD LOCKS, SHOVELS AND SPADES, BUTTS, AXES, AND HOES, SCREWS, TACKS, TRACE CHAINS, HAY AND MANURE FORKS, HATCHETS, PRESERVING KETTLES, COFFEE MILLS, BRYER SCYTHES, BUTCHER KNIVES, MOWING BLADES AND GRAIN SCYTHES.

**TOBACCO AND CIGARS.**  
Holland's Buena Vista, Turkish Smoking Tobacco, Old Dud, Spanish Smoking Tobacco, El Dorado, Scarfulatti, Anderson's "Solace" Fine Cut, Common, Amulet, De Carbagio Havana Cigars, Club House, La Rosa, Noriogo, Rio Hondo, Half Spanish, El Tulipan and Rio Sella.

**AGRICULTURAL.**  
Corn Shellers, Cradles, Sneathes, &c., Sanford's Straw Cutters, Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers, A fine supply of seeds in proper season.

**FLOUR, MEAL AND SALT.**  
Superfine and extra Family Flour, Corn Meal, Kanawha Salt.

**PAINTS, &c.**  
White Lead, Yellow Ochre, Linseed Oil, Lard Oil, Whiting, Turpentine, Venetian Red.

**Sauces.**  
Walnut, Pepper, Tarragon Vinegar.  
**Extracts.**  
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange Flower Water, Peach do. do.  
**PICKLES.**  
Green Pickles, ysters.  
**TABLE OIL.**  
Lucca and Pignoli: with general assortment of articles in our line.

**CARD.**  
H. EVANS, Sole Proprietor of the Cordial.  
H. EVANS, Sole Proprietor of the Cordial.  
H. EVANS, Sole Proprietor of the Cordial.

**NOTICE.**  
H. EVANS, Sole Proprietor of the Cordial.  
H. EVANS, Sole Proprietor of the Cordial.  
H. EVANS, Sole Proprietor of the Cordial.

**NEW FIRM.**  
ED. KEENON. JOHN N. CRUTCHER.  
**KEENON & CRUTCHER,**  
H. EVANS, Sole Proprietor of the Cordial.

**NEW OWEN HOTEL.**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
THIS establishment, located on the corner of 2d and Jefferson streets, has been refitted and much improved, and affords comfortable quarters for travelers. Board and lodging per day \$1.25, which will be found equal to any other Hotel in Louisville.  
Feb. 4, 1858—6w.

**McLEAN'S**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
THIS establishment, located on the corner of 2d and Jefferson streets, has been refitted and much improved, and affords comfortable quarters for travelers. Board and lodging per day \$1.25, which will be found equal to any other Hotel in Louisville.  
Feb. 4, 1858—6w.

**STRENGTHENING CORDIAL.**  
AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man; viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow root, dandelion root, and others, which, when taken, produces the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.  
IT IS A NEWLY DISCOVERED REMEDY.  
Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influences is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.  
McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure liver complaint, biliousness, jaundice, &c.  
Chloric or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.  
Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Indigestion, Acidity or Sticks of the Stomach, Fullness of the Head, to the Head, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Chokin or Sucking Wind, Bloating, or any Nervous Disease, Swells or Blisters on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever). It will also cure rheumatism of the limbs, and all other diseases of the system, such as Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.  
THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.  
This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES  
Have been sold during the past six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.  
TO THE LADIES.  
Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then get at once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich rosy bloom of health to mount to your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.  
FOR CHILDREN.  
We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

EVERY COUNTRY MERCHANT  
Should not leave this city until he has procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.  
CAUTION.—Beware of druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some inferior or spurious article, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good. Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take notice of the name on the wrapper, which will purify the blood throughout, and at the same time strengthen the system.  
One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting is a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease.  
Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.  
Sole proprietor of the Cordial.  
Also, McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.  
Principals depot on the corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.  
For sale in Louisville by BELL, TALBOT & Co., Springer & Bro., and Raymond & Patten.

**McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.**  
The best Liniment in the world for man or beast.  
Another Remarkable Cure  
Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, Read for yourself:  
Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass avenue, tenth street, St. Louis, Mo., has been afflicted with Rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, &c., but could do no good. He despaired of ever being able to work at his trade again, because he could not bear any weight on his foot and leg by one single step. He was told of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, he is now perfectly cured.  
Rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, bruises, sprains, stiffness in the joints or muscles, swellings, sore throat, ear-ache or tooth-ache, new-fresh cuts, sores, burns, scalds, pains, &c., yield to the "magic" influence of this wonderful Liniment.  
For Horses and Cattle it is an infallible remedy for chafes, galls, scratches, cracked heels, lameness, spavins, swellings, splints, distillations, swellings, swellings, rain-scalds, and various other diseases, which animals are liable to from injuries or accidents.  
Every Country Merchant should obtain a supply of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It sells rapidly, because it always cures.  
A liberal discount will be made to merchants who buy to sell again.  
For sale by J. H. McLEAN, proprietor, corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.; also for sale as above.  
For sale in Frankfort by AVERILL & KEARNS  
Sept. 7, 1857—ly.

**JOSHUA TEVIS,**  
Counselor and Attorney at Law,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Office and Residence Jefferson Street, opposite Court-House.  
[March 10, 1858—ly.]

**METROPOLITAN HALL.**  
THIS BUILDING, recently erected on ST. CLAIR street, is now for rent. It was built for the purpose of affording a suitable place for Public Lectures, for the exhibition of Pictures, Statues, or other objects of Art, for Musical and Instrumental Concerts, for Theatrical Exhibitions, and also to be used as a Town Hall. It will be found to be well adapted for all such purposes. It is centrally located, convenient to all parts of the city, and is completely furnished with gas fixtures, seats well arranged, and the rooms abundantly supplied with stores, and all the entire house well ventilated and airy.  
Persons wishing to rent the same will apply to W. R. Franklin at the Circuit Court Clerk's office, who is the duly appointed agent of the proprietor.  
Feb. 3, 1858—3m.

**STOLEN!**  
STOLEN from the subscriber, about one mile below Frankfort, on Monday night last.  
**A BLACK MARE,**  
7 or 8 years old; 15 hands high; near eye out; shouder frubbed with the collar; works well; no other marks recollected. There was taken with her an old saddle and blind bridle. A liberal reward will be paid for information that may enable me to recover her.  
Nov. 11, 1857—4f.  
H. BLANTON.

**House and Lot for Sale or Rent.**  
THE undersigned wishes to sell or rent the former residence of Mr. A. M. Smith, on Xth, on Main street, Frankfort, Ky. Apply to S. M. NOEL.  
Feb. 10—4dwf.

**NEW LARD—A SMALL LOT OF NEW, FRESH AND SWEET LARD, for sale by**

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

GEORGE R. MCKEE,

OF PULASKI COUNTY.

### Do Not Forget!

That the different Councils of Franklin County are expected to meet at such times as they may severally find convenient, so as to appoint delegates to attend at the Court House in Frankfort on the 3d Monday in April (County Court day.) to select candidates of the American Party for the following offices: County Judge, County Clerk, Sheriff, County Attorney, Assessor, Coroner, and Surveyor.

**HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S SPEECH.**—We need of fer no apology to our readers for giving up considerable space to the speech of the Representative from the Louisville district. It is by far the ablest speech delivered upon the subject, on either side, in the House, and at once settled the question in that body. He answered all the objections raised against volunteer troops in a most masterly manner, and with biting sarcasm exposed the miserable sophistries of the friends of the administration. Colonel Marshall being himself a graduate of West Point, and having served with distinguished gallantry in Mexico at the head of a crack regiment of Kentucky volunteers, may be supposed to be well acquainted with military affairs, and fully competent to discuss the question. He is entitled to the thanks of every Kentuckian who served as a volunteer in Mexico, for his able vindication of their gallantry and services against the foul aspersions which the administration has sought to cast upon them. He hurled back with indignation the slur thrown upon the reputation of the citizen soldiery, and, without disparaging our regular army, drew a comparison in which he gave full credit to the former. It must be gratifying to the freemen of Kentucky to see the manner in which Colonel Marshall ridiculed the idea that a soldier should be a mere machine, to load, fire, and wheel, merely at the bidding of the officer, without being imbued with the spirit which should ever characterize men who fight for their country, its independence, and their homes. It is the policy of the Democratic administration to fill the ranks of the army with men who fight merely for the pitiful sum which is given them per month, regardless whether their cause is just or not. Colonel Marshall held up to the contempt of the people the idea that the soldier must be destitute of patriotism, and that on that account the regulars are preferable to the volunteer, who is actuated by his love of country and thirst for individual glory and renown.

Colonel Marshall has already proved himself a thorn in the side of the administration, and has won for the small body in Congress at whose head he stands the respect of the entire nation. Two such speeches as those delivered by him in the House and Crittenden in the Senate, both on the same day, and each carrying with it a weight and influence upon their respective topics not possessed by the speeches of any others in Congress, at once gave the small body of National Americans a commanding position before the country. The Americans of the Louisville district may well be proud of their Representative, acknowledged as he is to be the leader of the Americans in the House, and the peer of any man in Congress, of any party.

**JUDGE MCKEE'S APPOINTMENTS.**—We publish to-day a list of appointments for public speaking by Hon. Geo. R. McKee, the American candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, extending up to the 12th of May next. In due time Judge McKee will fix other appointments until he shall have canvassed every county in the State. We hope the Americans, in every place where our able and eloquent champion has appointed to speak will give such general notice and make such arrangements as will secure large attendance. From all parts of the State where he has addressed the people, we hear expressions of satisfaction and delight at the bold and masterly manner in which he advocates the great cause of Americanism. Wherever he has been an enthusiasm has been aroused which augurs well for his success and the triumph of American principles in August next. His appointments, now published, are, principally in the mountain counties, and we shall be much mistaken if his speeches do not produce a revolution in political sentiment, in that portion of the State, which will require more than fifteen minutes' speeches from Mr. Revill, than the time will allow between now and August.

Again we urge our friends to give Judge McKee such audiences as will distribute far and wide the eloquent and infallible truths with which he illustrates the principles of the American party.

**A FINE OPENING FOR FILLIBUSTERS.**—The Sultan of Turkey, desirous to develop the resources of the Empire, we see, has thrown open to the settlement of foreign families, a territory of something over 30,000 square miles, including districts of remarkable and well known fertility, and skirted by a sea coast nearly 3,500 miles in extent, washed by no less than six seas, with numerous and well known harbors, in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Archipelago, Black and Red seas, and the Persian Gulf. Here now is a splendid opportunity for our Yankee Fillibusters, who must be just now pining for something to do. A Fillibuster upon the shores of the Red Sea would be a sight, indeed. Where is Wm. Walker? Where is Gen. Henningsen? Why not emigrate to the Bosphorus right off? We can think of but one drawback to the success of such an emigration to Turkey—and that is, the habits of industry which the Sultan insists upon. The genus Fillibuster will fight, kill, burn or destroy, or steal, but plodding industry, we fear, is a thing not at all in his way.

**MOBILE RACES.**—The three mile race over the Bascombe course, on the 23d, was won by Col. Sprague's Red Jacket, beating Jack Gamble. Time 5:52½, 5:51½.

# Robert Carmichael.

It is with feelings of profound sorrow, that we announce the death of ROBERT CARMICHAEL, formerly of this city, but more recently a citizen of Chicago. His death occurred in Cincinnati on the 17th January last, where he had gone on some urgent business, and was attacked with Typhoid Pneumonia, one of the most fatal diseases of our winter climate, and so rapid was its progress that in a very few days he was brought to an untimely grave. His remains were interred on last Sabbath in our cemetery. The deceased was a native of Scotland and about 38 years of age.

It would not be just to the dead or to the living to close this funeral notice without some allusion to the character and services of this estimable gentleman. His first visit to Kentucky was in compliance with an invitation from the Frankfort Cemetery Company to aid them in the selection of a suitable place for a burying ground and to suggest the best mode for its improvement. Previous to his arrival, several points had been spoken of, but to his cultivated mind and exquisite natural taste, the present site presented such manifest superiority over all the others that he advised its purchase. This was accordingly done, and the whole grounds placed at once under his superintendence. At that time, those grounds, now not only celebrated throughout the Union, but made familiar to the people of England and Scotland by the high encomiums passed upon them by their tourists, were in a great measure given up to the thorn and briars and such unsightly plants as spring from a worn out soil. The river cliff, along which that romantic path now winds in its marvellous beauty, causing the meditative man to pause, at almost every step to gaze upon the ever-varying loveliness of the scene, was then an abrupt and inaccessible precipice. Its bold buttresses of everlasting and rugged limestone—the distant hills lying in their wonderful combinations and convolutions of enchanting grace, with their lofty summits glowing in the garniture of the primeval forest, were all unnoted, and the beautiful stream from which our proud State has taken its imperishable name then flowed on in almost unobserved silence. And then, too, the illustrious pioneer, the man whose bold adventure, now adorns alike the page of the Historian, the scene of the Dramatist and the song of the Poet, rested in an obscure grave in a distant State without that requiem which alone was fitting for the sleep of Boone—the quiet murmuring of his own beloved Kentucky. Now how changed the scene! What a monument is there presented to the exquisite taste, judgment and feeling of Robert Carmichael! No schemer has ever interfered, even to the smallest iota, with his original design, but it now stands and ever will stand just as it was fashioned by that master architect, save only that the trees planted by his hand will continue to expand their branches and loom up more lofty their evergreen crown, and the flowers, fit emblems of his pure, guileless and gentle spirit, will now widely spread over the graves of the sleepers, embalming them in those sweet testimonies of the heart's best affections. In aid, too, of this magnificent landscape which his genius unveiled to the eye of taste, the art of the sculptor and the gratitude of Kentucky have lent their willing assistance. Everywhere private monuments of the purest marble from the quarries of Cararra are to be seen, but chiefly the attention arrested by that splendid column erected by Kentucky to her illustrious dead—avouching to posterity the heroism of our ancestors and inciting those who may follow, to pass on, untrammelled, the great names of their fathers even to the last syllable of recorded time. Nor have the fruits of these labors of Carmichael been confined alone to the grounds of the Frankfort Cemetery. He has diffused throughout Kentucky and the West a deeper feeling of respect for the dead. Instead now of burials in waste places, and leaving the dead in the midst of fields where their graves were soon obliterated by the plough-share, or in unclosed spots given up to the feet of the rambling animals as browsing places, almost every village has its regularly incorporated cemetery, and a great reproach to our civilization has thus been wiped away.

Having completed this great work, he embarked subsequently in various enterprises—including, among others, an expedition over the plains to California, and, while in that region, he observed, with the eye of a cultivated botanist, the magnificent Flora of that wonderful country, and sent seeds and plants and specimens to whatever part of the world his acquaintance extended. But time will not permit us longer to enlarge on this topic. We cannot dismiss it, however, without a tribute to his sterling integrity—his cultivated mind—and his social virtues. No man ever lived who had a nicer sense of honor or a kinder or truer heart. He was indeed a man without guile—ardent in his friendship, generous in his confidence and unsuspicious in his temper. And while he loved this, his adopted country, with all the ardor of a true friend to liberty and the rights of man, he never gave up his love for his native land or his fond affections for his kindred and the friends of his youth. His venerable father still lives, and the news of the death of this favorite son will come to him as the most dreary blast of his wintry age. Yet let him take comfort in the fact that Robert has not died unlamented in this distant land—tears have fallen fast and thick for him. His mortal remains will repose with those of friends who loved him long and mourned him dead, and a monument close by the mound of Daniel Boone will point out the spot where the man of genius, of honor and of virtue sleeps in the undisturbed solemnity of the chamber of death.

**LETTING THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.**—The following is an extract from a letter written from Kansas, on Feb. 24th, 1858, to the Vicksburg Whig. The writer was a member of the Leecompton Convention, and tells what he knows: "My reason for leaving is, I think, a good one. I cannot stay any longer. I have been, as every one must be, identified with politics. I, unfortunately for my future prospect in Kansas, have taken an active and rather prominent part. And now, to confess the truth and shame the devil, we, the pro slavery men, cannot expect any mercy or favors from the d-d Abolitionists; for, although we have been in a minority ever since I came to Kansas, we have denied this, to prevent discouraging emigration from the South, and have lied and swindled them in our elections, until even I admit they have a right to feel outraged. To day they outnumber us at least four or five to one. The disproportion is too great for us to fight any longer—the more so from the fact that the ensuing spring's emigration will swell their majority to probably eight or ten to one; for our men are leaving daily, and theirs are pouring in."

**MARRIED.**—On Wednesday, the 21st March, 1858, at the residence of Mr. Spencer Cooper, near Lexington, Ky., by the Rev. G. W. Smiley, Mr. John P. Gray, Springfield, Ill., to Miss Julia C. Keene, of Atlanta, Ill.

**THE UTAH EXPEDITION.**—Interesting from Col. A. S. Johnston. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF UTAH, Camp Scott, January 20, 1858. MAJOR: I have nothing material to report since my last communication. Accompanying this, I send a file of the Denver News, containing the message of Brigham Young to the Legislature of Utah. You have in that message and the resolutions of the Legislature their disloyalty to the Union heretofore made against this people. My information respecting their conduct since is that their troops are organized to resist the establishment of a territorial government by the United States, and in furtherance of that object, they have erected works of defense in the mountain passes and near Salt Lake city. Knowing how repugnant it would be to the policy or interest of the government to do any act that would force these people into unpleasant relations with the Federal Government, I would in conformity with the views also of the commanding general, on all proper occasions have manifested my intercourse with them a spirit of conciliation; but I do not believe that such consideration for them would be properly appreciated now, or rather would be wrongly interpreted; and, in view of the treasonable temper and feeling now pervading the leaders and greater portion of the Mormons, I think that neither the honor nor dignity of the government will allow of the slightest concession being made to them.

They should be made to submit to the constitutional and legal demands of the government unconditionally; an assent of existing difficulties on any other basis would be nugatory. Their threat to oppose the march of the troops in the spring will not have the slightest influence in delaying it; and if they desire to join in it, I believe it is for the interest of the government that they should have the opportunity. On the night of the 11th of this month I sent an express to Santa Fe, to acquaint Gen. Garret with the design of the Mormons to intercept the caballada it is expected to meet. I am bringing on from New Mexico, and to ask addition of force to his escort. I will also take other measures to thwart them. I send herewith a letter of Lieut. Burns on the subject of a transportation corps. As a question of the highest interest to the government, in respect to the mobility of our troops and economy of administration of the business of the quarter-master's department, it eminently commends itself to the attention of the General in Chief. It is of great importance that such a corps, properly organized, be created, and it is with the view of asking the consideration of the subject by the commanding general that I forward the letter of Lieut. Burns, who has much experience as assistant quarter-master.

To make effective the field battery in charge of Capt. Reno, and to render in service at this time a number of soldiers whose period of service is about to expire, I have authorized him to enlist as many of them as will enable him to work the guns. If this act is approved by the Commanding General, I request that he will ask for the sanction of the Secretary of War, who, under the authority of the law of the 18th June, 1846, can fix the number of the ordinance corps. The winter is not cold as was anticipated from the severity of the beginning, and the healthfulness of the climate at this season is unassured; there are but very few soldiers sick from climate causes. The weather is neither so cold nor stormy as often to prevent the daily instruction of the different arms of the troops of the service.

With great respect, your obedient servant,  
A. S. JOHNSTON,  
Colonel 3d cavalry commanding.  
Major Irwin McDowell,  
Assist. Adj. Gen., headquarters of the army, New York.

# Public Speaking.

Hon. Geo. R. McKee, American candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, will address the people at the following times and places:

Lawrenceburg, Anderson co., Friday, April 2nd.  
Bridgeport, Franklin co., Saturday, April 3rd.  
Paris, Bourbon co., Monday, April 5th.  
Carlisle, Nicholas co., Tuesday, April 6th.  
Maysville, Mason co., Wednesday, April 7th.  
Flemingsburg, Fleming co., Thursday, April 8th.  
Grayson, Carter co., Saturday, April 10th.  
Louisville, Kentucky, Monday, April 12th.  
Ashland, Greenup co., Tuesday, April 13th.  
Greensburg, Greenup co., Wednesday, April 14th.  
Vanceburg, Lewis co., Friday, April 16th.  
Clarksburg, Lewis co., Saturday, April 17th.  
Morehead, Rowan co., Monday, April 19th.  
West Liberty, Morgan co., Tuesday, April 20th.  
Painville, Johnson co., Thursday, April 22nd.  
Mouth of Pond, Pike co., Saturday, April 24th.  
Pikeville, Pike co., Monday, April 26th.  
Prestonsburg, Floyd co., Tuesday, April 27th.  
Licking Station, Morgan co., Wednesday, April 28th.  
Jackson, Breathitt co., Thursday, April 29th.  
Hazard, Perry co., Saturday, May 1st.  
Whitesburg, Letcher co., Monday, May 3d.  
John Lewis', Harlan co., Tuesday, May 4th.  
Mt. Pleasant, Harlan co., Wednesday, May 5th.  
Cumberland Ford, Knox co., Thursday, May 6th.  
Barbourville, Knox co., Friday, May 7th.  
Manchester, Clay co., Saturday, May 8th.  
Booneville, Owsley co., Monday, May 10th.  
Proctor, Owsley co., Tuesday, May 11th.  
McKee, Jackson co., Wednesday, May 12th.

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. each day.

**THE UTAH EXPEDITION.**—Interesting from Col. A. S. Johnston. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF UTAH, Camp Scott, January 20, 1858. MAJOR: I have nothing material to report since my last communication. Accompanying this, I send a file of the Denver News, containing the message of Brigham Young to the Legislature of Utah. You have in that message and the resolutions of the Legislature their disloyalty to the Union heretofore made against this people. My information respecting their conduct since is that their troops are organized to resist the establishment of a territorial government by the United States, and in furtherance of that object, they have erected works of defense in the mountain passes and near Salt Lake city. Knowing how repugnant it would be to the policy or interest of the government to do any act that would force these people into unpleasant relations with the Federal Government, I would in conformity with the views also of the commanding general, on all proper occasions have manifested my intercourse with them a spirit of conciliation; but I do not believe that such consideration for them would be properly appreciated now, or rather would be wrongly interpreted; and, in view of the treasonable temper and feeling now pervading the leaders and greater portion of the Mormons, I think that neither the honor nor dignity of the government will allow of the slightest concession being made to them.

They should be made to submit to the constitutional and legal demands of the government unconditionally; an assent of existing difficulties on any other basis would be nugatory. Their threat to oppose the march of the troops in the spring will not have the slightest influence in delaying it; and if they desire to join in it, I believe it is for the interest of the government that they should have the opportunity. On the night of the 11th of this month I sent an express to Santa Fe, to acquaint Gen. Garret with the design of the Mormons to intercept the caballada it is expected to meet. I am bringing on from New Mexico, and to ask addition of force to his escort. I will also take other measures to thwart them. I send herewith a letter of Lieut. Burns on the subject of a transportation corps. As a question of the highest interest to the government, in respect to the mobility of our troops and economy of administration of the business of the quarter-master's department, it eminently commends itself to the attention of the General in Chief. It is of great importance that such a corps, properly organized, be created, and it is with the view of asking the consideration of the subject by the commanding general that I forward the letter of Lieut. Burns, who has much experience as assistant quarter-master.

To make effective the field battery in charge of Capt. Reno, and to render in service at this time a number of soldiers whose period of service is about to expire, I have authorized him to enlist as many of them as will enable him to work the guns. If this act is approved by the Commanding General, I request that he will ask for the sanction of the Secretary of War, who, under the authority of the law of the 18th June, 1846, can fix the number of the ordinance corps. The winter is not cold as was anticipated from the severity of the beginning, and the healthfulness of the climate at this season is unassured; there are but very few soldiers sick from climate causes. The weather is neither so cold nor stormy as often to prevent the daily instruction of the different arms of the troops of the service.

With great respect, your obedient servant,  
A. S. JOHNSTON,  
Colonel 3d cavalry commanding.  
Major Irwin McDowell,  
Assist. Adj. Gen., headquarters of the army, New York.

**BARN-BURNERS ARRESTED.**—For some weeks past the farmers of Bourbon county have been much annoyed and kept in continual trepidation by the frequent occurrence of fires, consuming their stables, barns and out buildings, evidently the work of incendiaries. We learn that on Saturday last, two men, Griffin and Kennedy, suspected of having been engaged in the work, were arrested and lodged in the Paris jail. Griffin was arrested in Maysville. When within a few miles of Paris, under charge of the Maysville officers, he asked and obtained permission to enter a little grocery on the roadside, kept by his wife. (He had previously resided there, but had been compelled to abscond by the citizens because of his nefarious traffic with slaves.) Immediately upon his entrance in the house he was joined by several confederates armed with guns, and together they defied the entrance of the officers. The Marshal of Paris and the Sheriff of Bourbon, however, soon arrived, and boldly effected the recapture, despite pistols, knives and guns. The prisoner was then conveyed to Paris, at which place he was with some difficulty protected from a very summary punishment by the hands of an infuriated crowd. The preliminary examination has not yet taken place, and the evidence of the guilt has not been made public. We can well sympathize in the feeling of the good people of Bourbon, and if the prisoners are guilty, we trust the extreme penalty for their offences may be inflicted. There are few more infamous, fiendish crimes than that of arson.

Since the above was in type we learn that on last night the excitement against the culprits rose to such a degree in Paris, that the jail was forced open and one of the prisoners, Griffin, who had resisted the officers, was taken out and hanged by the crowd. It is not possible to justify this summary proceeding. It is the duty of every law-abiding man to restrain as far as possible the assumption of the execution of the law by the populace. But if ever such an offence was justifiable, this we think, has its palliation in the offences of the victim—Lexington Statesman.

**NOTICE.** FARMERS BANK OF KENTUCKY. FRANKFORT, March 31, 1858. THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Bank of Kentucky, will be held at their Banking House in the city of Frankfort on Monday, the 3d of May, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect Directors for the Principal Bank and Branches, and for the transaction of other business. By order of the Board, J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

**NOTICE.** THE Stockholders of the Frankfort, Anderson, and Crab Orchard Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election will be held on Thursday, the 13th day of April, at the toll-gate kept by Wm. Faxon, in Frankfort, for the purpose of electing a President and two Managers, to serve for the next ensuing twelve months. JOHN J. JULIAN, President. Frankfort, Ky., March 31, 1858.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

## NEW GOODS!

### GREAT ATTRACTION

#### AT T. S. & J. R. PAGE'S.

We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Setts and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Setts, Chintz Prints, Figured Jaconets, Brillantes, Marseilles, Broche Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the greatest novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858—tf. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

#### J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858—tf.]

### SPRING

#### MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—tf.]

### CODES OF PRACTICE.

#### SECOND EDITION.

The proprietor of this paper has in preparation by MADISON C. JOHNSON and JAMES HARLAN, two of the Commissioners who prepared the Codes, the second edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice for the State of Kentucky.

The new edition will contain all the amendments adopted by the Legislature since the first edition was published, and also references to all the decisions of the Court of Appeals, whether published or in manuscript, relating to the construction of said codes.

IF We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20—td.]

IF We are authorized to announce Mr. Wm. F. PARRENT as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county.

IF We are authorized to announce Mr. ROBERT E. FINNELL, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Franklin county, subject to the decision of the American Convention. March 24, 1858—te.

IF We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17—te.

IF We have been requested by Col. A. H. RENNICK to announce him a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk. March 8, 1858—te.

IF We have been requested by Mr. DANIEL EPPERSON to announce him a candidate for the office of Jailor of Franklin county. March 8, 1858—te.

IF We are authorized to announce H. R. MILLER, as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election. Jan. 26, 1858—te.

### Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

Jan. 11, 1858—tf. GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

### Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance. Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

### Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

### Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by Dec. 4—tf. W. A. GAINES.

### 800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash, Nov. 18, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

### BALD HORNET.

Will stand at my stable this season (which is his second season in Frankfort) and will serve mares at \$10 for the season, or \$15 the instance. The season money to be paid on or before the 4th day of July, 1858, and the insurance money due when the mare is ascertained to be in foal or disposed of.

### BALD HORNET.

Is so well known as a fine breeder that I deem it unnecessary to say anything in his praise. The season has commenced and will end the 1st of July next. April 2, 1858—tf. W. R. LINK.

### Notice.

FARMERS BANK OF KENTUCKY. FRANKFORT, March 31, 1858. THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Bank of Kentucky, will be held at their Banking House in the city of Frankfort on Monday, the 3d of May, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect Directors for the Principal Bank and Branches, and for the transaction of other business. By order of the Board, J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

### Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Frankfort, Anderson, and Crab Orchard Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election will be held on Thursday, the 13th day of April, at the toll-gate kept by Wm. Faxon, in Frankfort, for the purpose of electing a President and two Managers, to serve for the next ensuing twelve months. JOHN J. JULIAN, President. Frankfort, Ky., March 31, 1858.

# INDEMNITY!

Risks taken, and Policies issued in the following prompt manner, and reliable Companies.

JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,

FRANKFORT, KY.

CHARTERED - - - A. D. 1841.

Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,

No. 39, MAIN STREET, PEORIA, ILL.

This Company continues to issue Policies on

Marine, Inland, Navigation, Transport

ation and Fire Risks,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Capital, - - \$500,000.

DIRECTORS.

ISAAC UNDERHILL, Wm. R. PHILLIPS, THOMAS EDWARDS, SAMUEL HOWE, ALEX. G. TYNG, PHILIP HOLLAND, L. HOLLAND, WILLIAM FENN, B. L. T. BOULIARD, C. HOLLAND, Wm. A. HERRON, J. REYNOLDS, E. GREGG.

OFFICERS.

I. UNDERHILL, President. B. L. T. BOULIARD, Vice President. C. HOLLAND, Secretary. JAMES R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky. March 31, 1858—tf.

The Quaker City Insurance Company,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Franklin Buildings, No. 92, Walnut Street.

Capital & Surplus, - - - \$250,000

Chartered Capital, - - - 500,000

Insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and

the Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation

and Transportation.

OFFICERS.

E. P. ROSS, Vice President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary & Treasurer. S. H. BUTLER, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE T. HART, E. W. BAILEY, E. P. ROSS, CHARLES G. IMLAY, J. C. CATELL, Wm. D. LEWIS, JR., JOSEPH EDWARDS, J. L. FOLEY, JOHN G. DALE, ANDREW R. CHAMBERS, JOHN H. M. FULLER, H. R. COGGSHALL, JAMES S. FARRAR, JAMES M. D., JOHN H. CHAMBERS, A. F. CHESBROUGH.

JAMES R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky. March 31, 1858—tf.

### STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

#### OF THE

#### Farmers Union Insurance Company,

AT ATHENS, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.,

JANUARY 1, 1857.

Cash Capital which is all paid up, \$200,000 00

Surplus in addition thereto, \$37,138 50

\$237,138 50

### ASSETS.

Cash on hand and on deposit, \$13,492 28

Cash in the hands of Agents and in course of transmission secured by bonds with sureties, 6,657 22

54 Bonds and Mortgages, (6 & 7 per cent interest), 152,315 00

19 Bonds, security ample, (interest 6 per cent), 47,605 00

